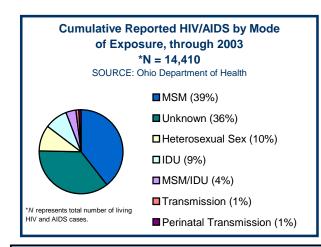
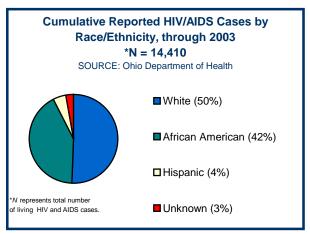


HIV/AIDS, STD & TB Prevention OHIO

HIV/AIDS Epidemic

Ohio reported 13,502 cumulative AIDS cases to CDC as of December 2003.



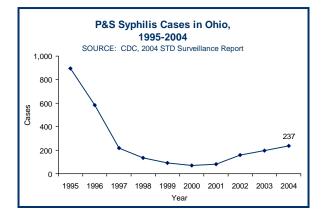


Sexually Transmitted Diseases (STDs)

Syphilis

Primary and secondary (P&S) syphilis (the stages when syphilis is most infectious) remains a problem in the southern U.S. and some urban areas. In Ohio, the rate of P&S syphilis decreased 74% from 1995-2004.

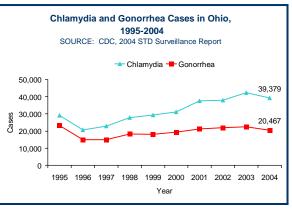
- Ohio ranked 17th among the 50 states with 2.1 cases of P&S syphilis per 100,000 persons.
- The number of congenital syphilis cases decreased from 38 in 1995 to 2 in 2004.



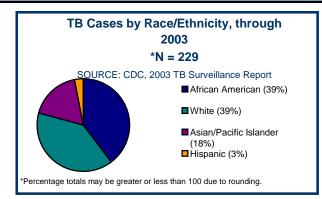
Chlamydia and Gonorrhea

Chlamydial and gonorrheal infections in women are usually asymptomatic and often go undiagnosed. Untreated, these infections can lead to pelvic inflammatory disease (PID), which can cause tubal infertility, ectopic pregnancy, and chronic pelvic pain.

- Ohio ranked 17th among the 50 states in chlamydial infections (344.3 per 100,000 persons) and 7th in the rate of gonorrhea infections (179 per 100,000 persons).
- Rates of chlamydia among Ohio women (517.5 cases per 100,000 females) were 3.5 times greater than those among Ohio men (147.1 cases per 100,000 males).



Tuberculosis



Although rates of tuberculosis (TB) infection in the U.S. have declined substantially since 1992, rates among foreign-born persons continued to increase. In 2003, Ohio reported

- ☐ The 38th highest rate of TB in the U.S.
- □ A total of 229 TB cases with 39% affecting African Americans and 39% affecting Whites. In all, 35% were among foreign-born persons.

Program Initiatives Supported by CDC

Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV/AIDS)

The HIV/STD prevention program of the Ohio Department of Health provides leadership that builds capacities in agencies that are dedicated to developing and mobilizing community resources to prevent the transmission of HIV. The HIV section of the program provides support to nine regional areas through local health departments and six statewide initiatives. The health departments distribute resources to community-based organizations for HIV prevention and education. Prevention activities target men who have sex with men, persons practicing high-risk sexual behavior, youth, women, and substance users/abusers.

National Center for HIV, STDs & TB Prevention Funding to Ohio, 2005 (US\$)	
HIV/AIDS	\$5,814,704
STDs	\$3,938,980
ТВ	\$1,161,424

Sexually Transmitted Diseases (STDs)

The STD Program conducted a needs assessment survey of 220 correctional institutions and youth facilities throughout the state of Ohio. The results of the needs assessment led to the development of an infectious disease prevention curriculum for incarcerated youth. This curriculum is given to all youth at the time of initial incarceration and has educational modules about the various STDs, signs and symptoms, and treatments.

Tuberculosis (TB)

The Ohio Tuberculosis Coalition, a multidisciplinary group of persons with special interest in TB prevention and control, is part of Ohio's TB prevention, control and surveillance initiative. This partnership group assists with education of public health staff and medical providers and facilitates development, implementation and activities toward the Ohio TB Elimination Plan.

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